MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

VERY ENCOURAGING

Gen. Otis Makes Report That

Gives Satisfaction.

THE END IS NEAR AT HAND

Inhabitants of Macebebe Coun-

ty Hail American Gun-

beats Joyously. Re-

turning Troops.

Gen. Otis has cabled the war depart-

ment concerning the situation in the

Philippines. He says that it is very

encouraging. The tone of the dis-

patch leads the officials here to believe

that the end of the Filipino insurrec-

Following is the text of the dispatch

Adjutant General, Washington.
Situation as follows: Succeeded in passing army gunboats to Calumpit for

use in Rio Grand; railway connection

with that point secured this week;

passage of gunboats through Macabebe country hailed with joyful demonstrations by inhabitants. * * * * In

country passed over by troops tempora-

ry civil administration inaugurated and

protection to inhabitants against in-

surgent abuses given as far as possible.

Signs of insurgent disintegration daily

manifested. Obstacles which natural

features of country present can be

In reply to a cable to Adjutant Gen-

eral Corbin Wednesday night regard-

ing return of volunteers, Gen. Otis ca-

Volunteer organizations first to re-

turn now at Negros and 45 miles

from Manila at front. Expected that

bled Thursday morning:
Mapila, May 11.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Manila, May 11.

tion is near at hand.

from Gen. Otis:

THE REUNION.

Soldiers of the South Gathered to Charleston's Loving Arms.

THEY HAD A GRAND TIME.

Thirty Thousand Strangers Within Her Gates Last Week But All Were at Home in the Cradle of Seces-

Almost the first official act of the ninth annual reunion of the United by Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi to secure an indorsement of President McKinley's suggestion made in his reundertaken by the Federal government. the committee on resolutions in spite hearty approval of the vast throng. of a rather general sentiment to put it

Jones of Virginia. The business sessions of the reunion was called to order Wednesday morning by Gen. C. I. Walker, commanding the South Carolina division, in the handsome auditorium erected for the occasion by the city of Charleston. Its enormous floor space was crowded and thousands were unable to gain admittance to the building. When Gen. John B. Gordon, the commander-inchief, appeared upon the stage he was greeted with thunders of applause. The band struck up Dixie, and the vetorder the secession convention. The chairs used by the officers Wednesday and the table of the presiding officer were the same as used on that memorable occasion.

When Gen. Gordon was escorted to the front of the stage his appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. Cheers and shrill yells for the commander-in-chief mingled with the arash of the band, and hats, handkerchiefs and flags were waved frantically. When order was finally secured the old Confederate chieftain was presented by Gen. Walker, and delivered an eloquent eloquence and grace which has won for nalia of the "sixty-one." _ - ional reputation as an orator Gen. Gordon said:

"Governor, Gentlemen of the Committee, My Fellow Countrymen of South Carolina: The flood of emotions to your gracious greeting. These emo- did not participate in the parade. tions will speak to you in language far more impressive and eloquent than any words that I could utter. The ringing shouts from these thousands of Confederate throats are veritable echoes of the inspiring resolutions of welcome unanimously adopted by your general assembly. While those resolutions have cheered and thrilled every southern soldier's heart, they were not needed to tell us of the reception that awaited us in South Carolina. Her whole history and that of her commercial capital were the promise and guarantee of this magnificent reality. For more than two hundred years, made memorable by heroic struggles in war and brilliant achievement in peace, the names of South Carolina and of Charleston have been the synonyms of hospitality. of chivalry, and of valor.

"What else could be expected of a people in whose veins are commingled the blood of the proud English Cavaliers? the blood of those devoted and resolute men, who protested against the immoralities and grinding exactions of the Stuarts; the blood of the stalwart Dissenters and of the heroic Highlanders of Scotland and of the sturdy demoeratic Presbyterians of Ireland; the blood of those defenders of freedom who came to your shores from the mountain battlements, of Switzerland and lastly, but no less pure and sacred, the blood of the high-souled Hugenots of France, whose martyrs, by a glorious fidelity, even unto death, have made sweeter and richer the record of human devotion to conscience and liberty.

"No resolutions, I repeat, by which this great commonwealth extends its "loving welcome" were needed to assure these remnants of the south's immortal armies that the 'freedom of the State' was theirs, and that every heart within her borders was a soldier's shrine. We had but to remember that South Carolina was the nursery of heroes, as well as of statesmen and of patriots-that no one State, except that she be endowed with an almost bound less affluence of greatness, could in one century have given to the cause of liberty and the republic such a splendid galaxy as South Carolina presents in her Rutledge, her Sumter, her Moultrie, her Middleton, and her Marion; in her Butler, her Pinckney, and her Pickens; in her McDuffie and her Calhoun; in her Hamilton, her Hayne, and her beloved Hampton.

"If we turn from this incomplete array of her noble sons to the contemplation of the scars upon her bosom received in her battles for American freedom at Cowpens, at Camden, and Charleston; at Eutaw Springs, Fort Moultrie and King's Mountain, while her "Swamp Fox," with his ragged brigade, roasted their rations of sweet potatoes in her forests at night, and by their sudden sallies, now from the mountains and now from the marshes, amazed and bewildered the British invaders; if we add to this survey of her past the record of her princely liberality in the donation of her soil to the general government, we shall gain a still better conception of the lofty characteristics and unchallenged patriotism of her people.

'To me, personally, whose associations with South Carolinians through the Civil war and the still more galling period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, gave a clearer insight into their motives and future aims, it is a proud privilege vouchsafed to me today to stand in your presence as the representatives of these battle-bruised veterans Davis. The prayer ward tell this people how fully we re- wording and sentiment.

cognize their worth and how gratefully we acknowledge our indebtedness to

"I should esteem it a still higher honor to stand here today as the herald of both the host and guests in proclaiming a message of good will to all our countrymen and to send the fraternal greeting of this people, of all Confederates. and of their children to all patriots of all sections: to unite with our American brethren of every State in ascribing to the guiding hand of God the unparaleled victories of American arms in the late war on land and sea; and lastly by the memory of the fathers, whose spirits live in their sons, to pledge the south's unfailing support to every worthy cause for strengthening the bonds of American unity and thus accelerating the onward march of the republic in its benign mission to humanity.'

After the applause had subsided Gen. Gordon led Mrs. Stonewall Jack-Confederate Veterans was an attempt son to the front of the stage, and she was enthusiastically applauded.

As he presented Mrs. Jackson and in the first lull, Gen. Gordon said: "I cent Atlanta speech that the care of the | will shake her hands for you all, and graves of Confederate dead should be in an instant he added, "no, I will do more than that; I am going to hug her Action on the resolution, however, was for you, and with that did what he frustrated by a motion to refer it to said he was going to do, which met the

It was at this stage Gen. Lee prethrough with enthusiasm. The motion to refer originated with Dr. J. William without further discussion that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Gen. Gordon presented Miss Kate Currie, of Dallas, Tex., Miss Laura Lawendon, of New Orleans, Mrs. Kirby Smith and other ladies whose husbands or fathers were Confederate leaders. In response to the repeated demands of the audience he also presented Mrs. Gordon, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. The session then adjourned. VETERANS ON PARADE.

The parade of the veterans occurred tion to the veterans to meet at the birthplace of secession, and said the gavel he was using was that with which in 1860 had been used to collect and the collection of the secession and said the grizzled men who had followed these leaders and the other captains of the collection. Gen. Gordon sat creat the collection of the grizzled men who had followed these leaders and the other captains of the collection. tervals along the line the fluttering of of the glorious heroes. war-worn and shot-torn battle flag called forth cheers, while many heads tion whose name is a household word burdened by poverty, held their heads to the South. Here and there a camp erect Wednesday, and followed their appeared in the grey jeans uniform, black | leaders as they did more than thirty slouch hats and carrying muskets of the address. He spoke with all the vigor, old pattern, and all the war parapher-

Here again Hampton a were cheerred vociferously at every step and rode almost the entire route with bared heads. The absence of Gen. Wheeler in the line was a source of considerable disappointment. veterans today is their loving enswer reached the city early Wednesday, but and infirm and maimed hobbled over

GEN. HAMPTON LED THE MEN. Including the kindred organizations and distinguished guests and committees there were probably 5,000 persons in the line, probably 3,000 of them veterans. The parade was led by Gen. C. I. Walker and staff, followed by the escort composed of the local military companies, cadets and the naval reserves. Then came Gen. Gordon and his staff followed by a long line of carriages containing the sponsors and maids of honor of the various camps. The veterans were led by Gen. Wade Hampton, at the head of the Army of Northern Virginia, and preceded by 21 battle flags with their escorts. The army of Tennessee followed, led by Gen. Stephen D. Lee and was followed by the camps representing the trans-Mississippi army in command of Gen. Cabell. The Sons of Confederate Veterans brought up the rear.

The State divisions were in command of the following officers: South Carolina, Gen. C. I. Walker; Virginia, Gen. Brander; West Virginia, General White; Maryland, Gen. Tripp; Mississippi, Gen. Campbell; Florida, Gen. Law; Alabama, Gen. Ferguson; Georgia, Gen. Evans; Louisiana, Gen. Tunnard; Texas, Gen. Polley; Arkansas, Gen. Horner: Indian Territory, Gen. Coleman; Missouri, Gen. McCollough; Oklahoma, Gen. Caster; North Carolina, Gen. DeRossett; Tennessee, Gen.

George W. Guder. The parade was dismissed at the auditorium, where the memorial day exercises were held. That being South Carolina memorial day the occasion was one of double significance. The ceremonies were very impressive and the auditorium was again filled to its ca-

The memorial address was delivered by Adjt. Gen. Moorman, who spoke eloquently of the hero dead of the South and paid high tribute to its women.

Chaplain Jones, in his opening prayer, made indirect allusion to the Lee resolutions by expressing the hope that the women of the south would keep up the noble work of caring for the graves of the Southern dead and that no one would take from them that

sacred privilege.

As a matter of course South Carolina figured prominently in the deliberations of the Sons of Veterans. For two years the commander in chief has been a South Carolinian, Mr. Robert A. Smyth, of Charleston, who has built up the order wonderfully and whose administration has been so acceptable. In addition South Carolina has the largest number of camps in the federation, a fact due largely to the efforts of the State commander, M. L. Bonham, of Anderson. Of the 140 camps enrolled 50 are in this State and most of them were fully represented.

Beautiful badges were almost as numerous as the lovely women and the Sons in every way displayed their enthusiasm and interest in the work.

When a Negro brass band struck up Dixie in the convention hall before the exercises began the delegates rose, stood on the chairs and yelled only as Southorn men can yell, the cheering being led by R. C. Lee, Jr., son of W. H. F. Lee, and Gen. M. L. Bonham, who were on the platform. Dixie was followed by "Maryland, My Maryland, which did not decrease the cheering.

The evening prayer by Rev. John Lake, of Edgefield, invoked the blessings of the God of Lee, Jackson and ing east.

Davis The prayer was beautiful in Sixth Pacific Division—On East Bay S A Durham; Harllee, commandant. A T Pardee: Richard Kirkland, command-

THE OLD VETERANS

They Marched Once More Under Their Old Flags.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Officers and Men Were Cheered to the Echo by the Tens of Thousands of Spectators.

The Veterans of the sixties marched through the streets of Charleston Wed nesday afternoon, triumphantin peace, under the same colors they defended with their lives when old Fort Sumter boomed and swept the sea with shot and shell. And the parade was indeed the feature of the Reunion, for no speeches however patriotic, can stir and thrill as does the proud step of the soldier and the throbbing, moving line of men, and the beat of the drum corps and the bugle's blast.

As division after division, and company after company, passed in review hats were waved with patriotic frenzy and cheers came from the thousands who had patiently awaited for the line to pass. Youth and old age, in one conglomerated mass, mingled their shouts and did not fail to applaud the appearance of even the most humble private in the ranks. Gen. Gordon shared the applause with his standard bearers and the white haired drummer received a hero's fame.

The parade was one of the longest ever given by the Veterans since they began holding their Reunions. Frequently it has been the case that the weather has interrupted the parade, but Wednesday afternoon, and they a more auspicious day than Wednesday hardship and battle, marched stur- side he was accorded enthusiastic ovadily under the blazing southern sun to | tions, and his time and attention were the inspiring strains of "Dixie," of the | wholly consumed in acknowledging the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and the irrelevant but irrepressible, "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight." At in Stephen D Lee and Gen. Cabell and all

From beginning to end the parade was an interesting spectacle to those were bared as the frayed emblems of a | who witnessed it. Old soldiers, worn dead cause gleamed over some organiza and weary by weight of years, many years ago. A blind drummer kept step to his tattoo, playing the same drum he carried through the war. An aged Veteran sounded sweet and soft his old brass bugle, whose notes had urged his comrades years ago into battle and, he says, he never learned to sound retreat. Magnificent beyond expression was the moving, waving column, as the aged the Belgian blocks, waving their hats to the crowd, and cheering the names of Gordon and Hampton and Lee and Cabell in particular.

The crowd was almost exhausted from cheering when the tattered and torn battle flags appeared, and there was a moment's silence-the calm before the storm-theu a mighty shout went up from many thousand throats. The color bearers waived their flags and lifted their hats in reverence to the banners which they had followed all but to death. Gen Wade Hampton was the centre of all, and he was compelled to carry his hat in his hand, as it was impossible to lift it to the thousands of ladies who waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and so as one after the other of the generals were recognized cheer after cheer went up from the great throng, which lined Meeting street and Marion square and the entire line of march, almost to the very doors of the Auditorium. The scene was one to be seen only once in a lifetime and the old Confederate gray uniforms together with the general make-up opened up a tender picture to the young as well as the old.

How many were in the line of parade it would be difficult to say, but there were thousands, estimated all the way from three to five thousand and the length of the line was fully a mile or more.

MOBLIZING THE VETERANS. It took considerable engineering to get the line into good shape.

Under the orders promulgated the various States mobilized their Veterans as follows:

First South Carolina Divison-Right resting on St Michael's alley. facing west.

Second Virginia Division-Right resting on Water street, facing west. Third North Carolina Division-Right resting half-way between Water street and the Battery, facing west. Fourth Maryland Division-On the Battery, right resting on Meeting street facing south.

Fifth Kentucky Division-On the Battery, right resting on Churh street, facing south.

Sixth West Virginia Division-On the Battery, right resting corner South and East Battery, facing east. Army Tennessee Department-On Broad, west of Meeting, with its right

resting on Broad, and facing north First Mississippi Division-Right resting on Postoffice lane. Second Florida Division -- Right rest-

ing on King street. Third Alabama Division-Right resting on Orange street.

Fourth Georgia Division-Right resting on Logan street. Fifth Louisiana Division-Right rest ing opposite Trapman street.

Sixth Tennessee Division-Right resting on Rutledge avenue. Trans-Mississippi Department-On Broad street, east of Meeting, on north side, facing south, its right resting at

Meeting. First Texas Division-Right resting near Meeting street. Second Arkansas Division-Right

resting near Meeting street. Third Missouri Division-Right resting half way between Church and State streets. Fourth Indian Territory Division-

Right resting on State street, Fifth Oklahoma Division-On East Bay, right resting on Broad street, fac-

to left of Oklahoma division.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans on south side of Broad street, right resting on East Bay, and facing north. Divisions forming in the following or- mandant, J H Hudson; Arthur Manider: South Carolina, Mississippi, Flor- | gault, commandant, J H Read; Darlingida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, ton, commandant, J L Coker; Walk-

Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Tener, commandant J W Reed; Dixie, nessee, Kentucky. As to the carriage loads of sponsors and guests they passed down East Bay to Broad, west, up Broad to Rutledge, and thence down to the Battery, meeting Gen. Gordon at the corner of Meet-

ing street and the Battery.

Before the general march up Meeting street the Army of Tennessee department moved down Meeting street and halted on the left of Broad street, facing inwards. The line of march was not actually

formed until after the commands had passed St. Michael's Church, where Gen Cabell was in waiting for the main line of the procession.

At the head of the line to keep every thing straight were a platoon of police officers, under command of Chief Boyle including Lieuts McManus and Dunn, Rossett. and Sargts. Whaley and McCaffery.

THE SOLDIERS IN LINE.

Gen. C. I. Walker rode at the head of the column, escorted by his staff and marshals selected for the occasionn. All of the officers were arrayed in Confederate uniforms and wore sashes appropriate to the work they had been assigned to.

Following Gen Walker came the Four h Regiment Band at the head of the 4th brigade and escort.

The 4th brigade and their escort were under command of Major Muckenfuss. First came the corps of S C M A cadets, who made a splendid show. The West Pointers of the South, as they are called, kept a splendid line and marched with splendid precision.

Then came the corps of Porter Academy cadets, under Major Dwight. The corps made a fine show.

Then followed the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, Col C J Owens commanding. This is a comparatively new military school, which is doing superior work.

The Charleston commands followed in this order: The Washington Light Infantry, Capt Cogswell commanding.

German Fusiliers, Capt Schachte, commanding. Irish Volunteers, Capt Carney, com-

Palmetto Guard, Capt Nichols commanding. South Carolina Naval Reserves, Capt C L DuBos commanding.

manding.

German Artillery, Capt F W Wagener commanding. The home companies all wore their striking uniforms; the shakos of several of the commands making a striking

Just ahead of the line of carriages enel, adjutant general. Aides A. T. ame Gen Gordon, commanding the Smythe, Jr., E. L. Wells, Jr., L. C. Veterans, accompanied by his staff, all of whom were mounted, and who were; Gen Geo W Moorman, of New Orleans, La. adjutant general and chief of

chief of artillery.

Aides: Col Hugh McCollum, of Georgia; Col V Y Cook, of Arkansas;

Capt E H Sparkman. of Charleston, S. Then came the line of carriages bearing the distinguished guests, sponsors

and maids. In the first carriage were: Mrs J B Gordon, Mrs Andrew Simonds, Miss Gordon and Miss Roman. Then followed Gen Stephen D Lee

and his military staff, who were: Brig Gen F T Sykes, Col H C Myers, Col Lake, Col Howard. Col Middlebrook, Col Wyley; Col Nesbett, Col Baxter Smith, Col Garrett, Col McMurray, R E Lee, Jr, Gen Hemmingway.

Ahead of the executive carriage was Messrs W J Storen and T S Sinkler. In the executive carriage were Lieut Governor McSweeney, Speaker Gary; Mayor Smyth and Aldermrn Lapham.

At the head of the Army of Northern Virginia came

the distinctive hero of the parade.

was escorted by Major Barker; Capt Welles, Mr Lowndes and Col Lomax. who were members of his war staff. Gen Hampton rode "Prince," and made a splendid appearance as he rode up the ines, with his hand on his hat, bowing to the cheering crowd.

The Army of Northern Virginia had very many Veterans in line. At the head of the column were the two divisions of this State; commanded by Gen Coward and Gen Carwile.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPS.

Some idea of the number of camps in line from this State may be had when it is noted that all of the following, from | negan, of Kershaw's brigade. the 1st brigade, had representatives in the line of march: Charleston regiment, Major George

L Buist. Camps: Sumter, Commandant, F G

Latham: Palmetto Guard, commandant G L Buist, Thos M Wagner, command ant, S P Smith; A Burnet Rhett commandant, S C Gilbert; Major John Jenking, commandant, J Jenkins; Edward Manigault, commandant, H W Lofton; Washington Artillery, commandant, L Sherfesse.

York Regiment—Camps: Catawba commandant, Cad Jones; Micah Jenkins, commandant, J F Hart: Fort Mill. commandant, L N Culp. Florence Regiment-Camps: Pee-

Dee, commandant, R B Hepburn; Hampton, commandant, M L Munn; Timmonsville, commandant, J F Cul-Fairfield Regiment-Camps: Rion

M Hough; Winnie Davis, commandant,

W I Hanna: Horry, commandant, B L

Beatty; Harry Benbow, commandant,

D W Brailsford; Marion, commandant.

T Pardee; Richard Kirkland, command-

T C Whitworth.

commandant, J D Hanison; Raines, W B Lamb, of the 3d South Carocommandant, R H Jennings: Brattan; commandant, W J Keller; Private H Efford, commandant, W W Smith. lina, carried the flag of that regiment. W N Whitaker had the honor of bear-Richland Regiment, Col U R Brooks ing the battle flag of the 25th North -C. mps: Hampton, commandant, D Carolina regiment. The independent flag of Charlotte Cardwell; A C Haskell; commandant,

D Robin; Ed T Bookter, commandant strictly battle flag. One of the flags of the line was that Unassigned Camps-Stephen Elliott, commandant, R W Minns; Dick Anderson, commandant, J D Griffin; J D Graham, commandant, J J. Nelson; Jas | was at one time in the Hampton Leg-Conner, commandant, J J Wescoat: C | ion. W F Edwards, of Covington, J Walker, commandant, A W Weatherly; Eutaw, commandant. J O Brescarred battle flag of the 42d Georgia land; J B Kershaw, commandant. J C

of Camp Hampton, of Columbia.

Coit; Jack Hendricks, commandant, I | regiment. The 53d North Carolina regimental flag was carried by G P Loyd. The 33d Virginia, which was the

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

A COMPARISON.

Figures of the Santiago Campaign and of the Civil War.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

And so it was all along the line with each of the States, and it would do no Forty-three Officers Killed at Fort Wagner. At Fair Oaks Longspecial good to enumerate the camps. It would be a pleasure to have collated the street Lost Sixty-one Offi-Veterans in the line, but that was not possible, and to give the mere names of cers Killed. the camps would be useless.

Gregg, commandant, J A Laten; E J Dennis, commandant, E J Dennis;

Gen E Capers, commandant, the Rev

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

First South Carolina: Gen C

Maryland Division: Gen Tripp.

Al. bama: Gen Fred Ferguson.

Tennessee: Gen George W Gordon,

Trans-Mississippi, Gen Cabell com-manding. Gen Cabell was accompani-

Gen Polly commanding Texas divis-

ion; Gen J D Fields, commanding brigade and adjutant general, with Mr

Arkansas, Gen John J Hornor.

Indian Territory, Gen Coleman.

The Georgia camps were largely re-

presented and were under command of

Gen C A Evans, who was accompanied

The Sons of Veterans were under

command of Gen. Robert A. Smyth,

accompanied by his staff, who were

mounted, and his special aides, who were: L. D. T. Quimby, Atlanta, inspector general; Francis H. Weston,

Columbia, aide; James A. Hoyt, Jr.

assistant adjutant general; Daniel Rav-

The South Carolina Division was un-

The other States were in command of

the following officers: Louisiana, Gen.

W. H. McLellan; Mississippi, Gen.

George B. Myers; North Carolina, Dr.

Charles A. Bland; Georgia, F. H. Col-

quitt; Florida, Gen. J. R. Matthews,

acting; Virginia, Gen. W. A. Jacobs;

Just behind the camps came the Vet-

erans bearing the sacred battle flags of

the "Lost Cause," with a special escort.

The Washington Artillery carried its

old gun. The company was under the

command of Capt R J Morris. of Char-

leston. The old company was proud of

its gun, which is said to be the first of

FAMOUS FLAGS IN LINE.

The gun was used in firing the saluta,

on Marion square, while the graves of

the dead heroes were being decorated

At the head of the column of color

by Mr P T Hayne and Capt Rutledge.

sacred relic of the 1st South Carolina

volunteer infrantry, (Gregg's) The

colors were carried by Mr. Spellman and

Messrs. McCrady and Kelley. There

were seven of the survivors of the gal-

lant regiment in line when Marion

Then came the colors of Hart's Bat-

tery, which were carried by Mr. Louis

Sherfesse, who had the honor of carry-

Then came Capt Bird, with the flag

Next in the line of the colors of the

regiments came those of the Sth South

Carolina volunteer infantry, Col Hen-

account was printed a day or two ago.

which was first unfurled over Fort Sum-

ter, of which an account has just ap-

ing the colors all through the war.

peared in The New and Courier.

69th North Carolina regiment.

the parade Wedensday.

der command of Gen. Bonham, and he

was accompanied by his staff.

Texas, H. B. Kirk, acting.

its kind in the country.

in Magnolia Cemetery.

square was crossed.

Missouri, Gen McCallogh.

Oklahoma, Gen Casier.

manding.
Mississippi: Gen Campbell.
Flerina: Gen E McLaw.

Louisiana: Gen. Tunnard.

ed by Gen Wall, of Galveston.

J M Connelley. Texas, Gen Polly.

by his staff.

Georgia: Gen Evans.

Kentucky Division: Gen Poyntz.

D M Bruher.

the following officers:

The American loss of officers in the several battles with the Spanish forces The various State organizations were before Santiago, Cuba, on the 1st, 2d and represented, and were in command of 3d of July last, as officially reported by Gen. Shafter, amounted to twenty-three killed and eighty wounded. A number Second Virginia: Gen Bratton.
North Carolina Division: Gen De and subsequently died. Ali but a few of these killed and wounded officers were of the regular army. The Army Register for 1899, just out, shows that of the total, eighteen of the killed out-West Vi:ginia Division: Gen White. right and six wno died of their wounds Army of Tennessee: Gen Lee com belonged to seventeen different infan-

try and cavalry regiments of the permanent establishment. There is a popular impression that the losses in officers were very severe, which is correct, but it is a mistake to suppose they were unprecedented, or even extraordinary, in the annals of our military, campaigns. Some of the losses sustained by both Union and Confederate commands during the civil war make these casualties at Santigo look rather moderate, when the time consumed in the battles and the numbers engaged are considered. Gen. Shafter's force in these Cuban battles was approximately 17,500 men, the greater part of whom were regulars. But Shafter's troops were not armed with the best modern breech-loading magazine rifles, whereas their Spanish foe was equipped with the famous Mauser rifles, held now by most experts to be the best arm in existence. Out of this Col John A Miller, adjutant general and chief of staff; Col J O Waddell, quartermaster general; Col C M Wheatfact has grown another erroneous impression, viz, that the battles of nowadays are very much more destructive ly, assistant inspector general; Lieut than those of even forty years ago, be-Col Wm Crumly, assistant adjutant cause of the superiority of the later general; Col W A Wright, aide, and a models of firearms. But, nevertheless, large delegation from the camps of the it is very doubtful if the Americans at Santiago would have been successful

> in the open. During our civil war the Union and Confederate troops were on even terms so far as arms were concerned. The great bulk of both armies were equipped with Enfield and Springfield rifled muskets muzzle loaders with the exception of a short while at the beginning. There was but little, if any, difference in the effectiveness of these two models, although one was American and the other English. In the memorable assault made by

the Union forces on Fort Wagner, Mor-

much sooner than they were, or lost

fewer men, had they been armed with

precisely the same kind of rifles as the

Spaniards. The latter were covered

with earthworks, while our men fought

ris Island, S. C., on the 18th of July, 1863, ten regiments of volunteer infantry were engaged. It took place at twilight, and was all over inside of one hour, although a part of the assaulting column effected a lodgment in one of the bastions, but the men were ultimately captured, after holding out about three hours. The loss in killed. wounded and missing was 1,515, which included 381 missing, some of whom were doubtless killed and wounded. Shafter's losses in the three days' fighting at Santiago were 1,595. The Span ish defences at Santiago appear to have been about as strong as those of the Confederates at Wagner; therefore, the comparison is a fair one in every way, except that the numbers engaged at Wagner and the time consumed were far less than at Santiago. The fort was bearers rode Gen McCrady, accompanied defended by from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and assaulted by 5,000 or 6,000. Out The Irish Volunteers and the Richland Volunteers furnished the escort for the of the ten volunteer regiments engaged 28 officers were killed outright and 75 wounded. Of the latter 15 were mortally wounded and subsequently died, among them Gen. George C. Strong, the magnificent soldier who commanded the assaulting column. A single regiment of New Hampshire troops, the 7th, lost 11 officers killed (or died of wounds) in this charge, and 7 wounded. The 62d Ohio lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded. The 54th Massachusetts (colored) lost its colonel, Robert G. Shaw, and 2 captains killed, and 11 officers wounded. All this destruction was wrought mainly by the muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, but at very short range. The Confederate loss was only 181 killed and

The number of Confederates actually Then the colors of Col Stringfellow' engaged in the terrible assault upon the Union intrenchments at Franklin, Following these came the colors of Tenn, on November 30, 1864, did not Capt Backman's Battery, of which an much exceed Shafter's force at Santiago although Hood's entire force at hand Capt Bost of the 46th North Carowas much greater. Their losses were lina regiment, at Appomattox, saved a fearful, particularly in officers. No desingle star from the battle flag of his tailed official report of them is on file regiment. This tattered star is the in the public archives, if any was ever centre of the flag of the 46th North made, but there are sufficient incom-Carolina regiment, which was carried in plete returns printed to give a fairly definite idea of their extent. In field The flag of the 10th South Carolina officers alone it is known they lost upvolunteer infantry, Col Walker's regiment, was Wednesday carried by A A | ward of 20 killed and 35 wounded, sev-Myers, of that distinguished regiment. | cral of the latter afterward dying. The flag that at one time floated over | Among these were 11 general officers the headquarters of Gen Kershaw was | and 21 colonels. Of line officers, some carried in the parade by DR Flenniken, of the regiments were actually swept bare. Loring's division lost 28 officers killed outright and 84 wounded. This R C Cleary had the privilege of cardivision numbered less than one-fifth rying the flag of the 7th South Carolina of Shafter's force at Santiago. The infantry, which belonged to Kershaw's bridgade of the present Senator from thoughtless piece of pleasantry. Missouri, Francis M. Cockrell, went men and S2 officers; of these he lost 19 officers killed and 31 wounded, and 277 enlisted men killed and wounded. Senator Cockrell himself lived to tell was in line, but it is not to be called a | the tale; but he evidently found the atmosph-re much hotter that evening ty instantly. at Franklin than it has ever been since of the Beaufort district, which was in the Senate. Walthall's division earried by W N Barnes. This flag lost 28 officers killed and 59 wound. But although the Confederates suffered far greater losses than the Union troops in this battle, the losses were not by had the honor of carrying the much- any means all on one side, as at Fort and 40 wounded.

Wagner. In the five brigades of the 23d corps engaged 19 officers were killed In the bloody assault delivered by Burnside at Fredericksburg the Union original "Stonewall" Jackson regiment | losses were very heavy, as the Confed-

lines, as the Spaniards did at Santiago. is now bid for a seat.

All told th: Union army lost 124 officers killed and 654 officers wounded Of these the single division of Han cock, which charged the stone wall and embanked roadway on the high ground back of the town, lost 34 officers killed and 126 wounded, or more than onefifth of the army's total loss in officers One of Hancock's brigades, composed of six regiments, alone lost 17 officers killed and 47 wounded. Humphreys's divison of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Hancock carried into action at Fredericksburg 4,484 men and officers, all volunteers, less than one-third the force Shafter sent againt the Spaniards at Santiago.

In his attack upon the Union forti fied lines at Fair Oaks Longstreet's Confederate division lost 61 officers killed and 209 wounded. A considerable number of the wounded subsequently died.

The foregoing citations and comparisons deal only with assaults on fortified lines of earthworks, similar to those which confronted the Americans at Santiago. But the losses in the open field fighting during the civil war were equally destructive in many instances. In fact, the American civil war was about the most destructive of human life of all the wars of history, probably accient, of which there is no definite record, as well as modern. The percentage of loss in battle in our civil war was greater than in any other war of which history gives anything like relia-

ble figures. At Shiloh the Union division of Mc-Clernand lost 18 offiers killed and 69 wounded: that of Hurlburt 18 officers killed 70 wounded, and that of Sherman 16 killed and 6 wounded. Total, 52 killed, 191 wounded. These three divisions carried into action about 20,-000 men, not much exceeding Shafter's army. None of the Confederate official reports of Shiloh gives separate figures showing the losses of officers, but they were equal to the Union losses no doubt, as they were on the offensive through out the first day's battle. Shiloh was a two days' battle. Gen. Ewell's Confederate divison of

less than 5,000 men and officers lost at Antietam in one day's battle 24 officers | transports now arriving will take rekilled and 110 wounded. The five brigades of Drayton, Walker, Cobb, Kershaw and Wofford, numbering perhaps as many men as Shafter had at Santiago, lost at Antietam 57 officers ence here at this time and accept sacrifice which United States interests make the official figures of the Confederate imperative. Hancock now entering commanders. On the Union side Sedgwick's division lost 23 officers killed and 80 wounded; Richardson's division 19 officers killed, among them Richard-son himself, and 46 wounded, and French's division, 21 officers killed and 60 wounded. Total in the three divisions, 63 killed, 186 wounded. There was a large percentage of wounded officers who subsequently died of their wounds. These three divisions approximated in strength to that of Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago. Dana's brigade lost 10 officers killed and 42 wounded. At the battle of Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, the four Union divisions of Sheridan, Palmer, Wood and Jeff C.

Davis carried into action 19,135 men. They lost 52 officers killed and 221 wounded. The other Union divisons lost about in the same proportion. On the Confederate side Cheatham's division of 5.544 men lost 22 officers killed and 120 wounded. Withers's division of 8,574 men lost 32 officers killed and 162 wounded. In this bloody battle the entire Confederate loss of officers was 109 killed and 667 wounded. The total Union loss in officers was 100 killed and 405 wounded. At Gettysburg the Uaion 1st corps (of approximately 10,000 men,) in the

battle of the 1st of July, mainly fought independent of other commands, although two divisions of the 11th corps participated for a short while after noon, lost 5,500 men. Of these, 42 officers were killed and 262 wounded. Its first division, under Wadeworth, lost 19 of-Iron Brigade of this division lost 13 ofside in officers during the whole war | yard. occurred here. The 24th Michigan, of and 13 wounded, several of whom afterward died. Gibbon's divison of Hancock's corps lost 25 officers killed and 105 wounded; Humphreys's division of Sickles's corps had 28 officers killed and 140 wounded. In his independent battle of the Peach Orchard and vicinity, on the 2d, Sickles lost out of the 3d islands. corps of 12,000 men, 50 officers killed and 251 wounded. There are very few definite returns of Confederate losses of officers at Gettysburg, but they were probably much heavier than those of the Federals. The official report of Rodes's division of 9,000 men, approximately, shows that he lost 30 officers killed and 137 wounded. Besides. there were 29 officers missing, some of whom are known to have been killed and wounded. Daniel's brigade lost 15 officers killed and 48 wonnded; Iverson's brigade, 12 killed and 33 wounded: Hays's Louisiana brigade, 8 killed and 22 wounded. The 26th North Carolina volunteers lost over 20 officers killed and wounded and over 600 enlisted men, the heaviest regimental loss of the entire war. It is unnecessary to carry these comparisons further. There has been no

design to select isolated cases to make a bloody showing. Other battles show even more extraordinary losses than Leslie J. Perry. those cited.

Shot Him Dead.

Postmaster George A. McLaughty at Jamestown, Onio, lies dead from a was killed by a most intimate friend. into the battle of Franklin with 614 | The postmaster Wednesday night, with a boy friend, was putting a "tick tack" on the window at the home of Mr. Ginn. Mr. Ginn, hearing the noise and thinking to frighten the boys, fired a shot through the window, killing McLaugh-

A Ship Wrecked.

The British ship Loch Sloy was wrecked on Kangaroo island, on April 26. Five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned. Four persons escaped from the wreck, but they are still wandering in the bush.

A seat on the stock exchange in New

turning volunteers. Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of month; know importance of their presharbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. Pennsylvania and St. Paul not needed longer in southern waters, they have been retained, hence dispatch; transports Nelson and Cleveland brought

freight; return without cargo. Otis. The Hancock which Gen. Otis reports entering the harbor sailed from San Francisco April 18th, carrying the Twenty-first infantry and Light battery E, First artillery, 39 officers and 1,451 enlisted men, Col. Jacob Kline,

Twenty-first infantry, commanding. A later dispatch from Gen. Otis Manila, May 11

Adjutant General, Washington. Health condition troops arrivel on transport Hancock excellent; two death: en route, Private D. E. and Elmer H. Chevalier, Cos. Land E, Twenty-first infantry, April 24th and 26th.

DEWRY COMING HOME.

Rear Admiral Watson Ordered to Take

The navy department has selected a successor to Admiral Dewey to command the Asiatic station. Orders were issued Monday detaching Rear Admiral Watson from command of the Mare Island navy yard and ordering to report to Admiral Dewey at Manila to relieve that officer when he feels that he can ficers killed and 98 wounded. The be spared there. Rear Admiral Kempff, at present on waiting orders, has been ficers killed and 54 wounded. The ordered to succeed Admiral Watson in beaviest regimental loss on the Union command of the Mare Island navy

It was stated at the department Monthe Iron Brigade, lost 8 officers killed day that Admiral Dewey will come from Manila direct to New York when he returns to the United States. However, it was added, the admiral will not start until the commission, of which he is a member, has completed the work it has undertaken, at least so far as it re lates to the restoration of peace on the

The reason for bringing the flagship Olympia to New York instead of having her come to San Francisco where she was built is said to be primarily because Admiral Dewey desires to make the passage on his own flagship, but also for the reason that the Mare Island navy yard threatens to be over whelmed with repair work as soon as the numerous vessels of Dewey's fleet begins to return to the United States. The Olympia is in need of a thorough overhauling, having been away from her home station longer than any of the vessels in the Asiatic fleet, and rendered more than the usual amount of hard service during her absence.

He Will Settle. The Columbia Record says: "There

have been rumors current for severa weeks to the effect that Colonel Neal was prepared to settle with the State on account of what he acknowledges he is due. But not until last night were the reports confirmed. Chairman Cunningham says the board has been assured by Colonei Neal's attorneys that the shortage would be made good before the board meets again and before the investigating committee assembles again. This will be June 13. Mr. Julius E. Boggs and Mr. George E. Prince, who are Colonel Neal's attorneys, are in the city in attendance upon the supreme court. The details of the arrangement for the settlement have not been made public.

Immigration Commissioner North has refused to permit the landing of

They Will Appeal.

ten Filipinos who arrived at San Francisco a few days ago on the steamer City of Peking. The natives are under contract to exhibit at a New York di ne museum. Commissioner North takes the position that because of agreement to place themselves on exhibition they are contract laborers and are not entitled to land in this country. On the other hand, the Filipinos claim they losses were very heavy, as the Confed-erates mainly fought behind fortified the highest sum ever paid. That sum probably appeal their case to Washing-